THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

Number XVI of Volume XXI. | SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 2, 1840. | No. from Commencement, 1,0[illegible]

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.....CHAS. P. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square--(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rate. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to **2nd Door** of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. tf

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1740. 1y

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1840. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Just received and receiving

A large stock of *MEDICINES, Brushes, Glass-ware, Lemon Syrup, INSTRUMENTS, Soaps, Candles, Fresh Rice, Spices, Perfumes, Tobacco, Cigars, Paste Boards, WRITING AND WRAPPING* PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us —**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

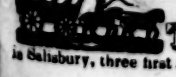
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An appeal to true Democracy.

ON the first of August next, a new series of the Political Reformer will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, weekly, at the unprecedented low price of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Presidential Election—five copies for One Dollar—twenty five copies for Five Dollars—fifty copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the Proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to the old Republican landmarks of our political faith, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the monstrous perversions of our political opponents, and in presenting to the calm, unbiased judgment of an intelligent people, those saving truths which alone can continue us in our upward and onward career of national glory.

The Reformer will steadily and zealously advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the imbecile, superannuated old man who has been put in nomination for that high office by the Federal Abolition Whig party. The unparalleled low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable all those whose means are limited to become patrons of the paper. Our Democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will please hand to their Postmaster, with the request that he should forward them to Washington City, or Portsmouth, Va., to Theophilus Fisk, Editor and Proprietor.

July, 1840.



Notice,

THE Subscriber has on hand and for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

MR. ROUECHE

WOULD inform his old friends and customers, that he has on hand a general supply of articles of a superior quality, in his line of business. He will be pleased to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, on terms the most moderate.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840. tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

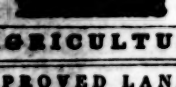
☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been requested by the late Benjamin Austin, deceased, to act as Administrator on his estate, takes this method of informing those concerned, that he will apply to the next County Court for Rowan county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased; and requests all those having Books, Periodicals, Papers, selections from his Cabinet of Minerals, or any other description of property belonging to the said Benjamin Austin, dec'd., to return the same without delay, or give such information as will insure its recovery. CHS. K. WHEELER.

August 21, 1840. tc



THE AGRICULTURIST.

IMPROVED LAND.

The following is an extract from an article by the Editor of the American Farmer, giving some account of the farm of Captain M. of Sandy Point:

The means most freely used by Captain M. in the system which has communicated to a poor and exhausted estate, life and activity and productiveness—great crops of grass and of corn and of wheat—and of root crops—fat hogs, fat cattle—a garden redundant of all good things—vines loaded with grapes, and fruit trees bending under their heavy burdens—the leading feature in the system, the most efficient means, has been the *free use of oyster shell lime!* He commenced, as others have done, with ashes; and found them to pay well, which after all is the great desideratum in all inquiries into systems and means of agricultural improvements; but after trial and comparison of outlay and results, he found lime to be in the "long run," the most economical. The race between them was something like that between the hare and tortoise.—The ashes got the start of the lime a long way, but the lime, like the tortoise, made up in lastingness, for want of quickness at the jump: and finally he has in a great measure given up the use of ashes for that of lime.—Yet he shewed us a single lot of five acres, against which a regular account had been opened and kept; as ought to be done in all cases of fair and careful experiment;—and his word, in which one may put gospel faith, was, that this lot which cost $20 an acre, and on which $20 an acre of ashes had been spread;—which, when he took it in hand, would not have yielded a bushel to the acre, had paid him back his twenty dollars purchase money, his twenty dollars for ashes, and both of them three times over.

On one lot of stiff white oak land which would not have yielded as much per acre as the team consumed while ploughing it, was a luxuriant crop of Indian corn growing, after a good crop of wheat last year, with no help but 100 bushels of oyster shell lime to the acre; spread in autumn before the land was fallowed for wheat.

On another lot, now in corn, a small part of it had been limed by Mr. Myers many years ago, and there the corn was very much better than on the remainder, which had been more highly favored with stable manure; the latter needing lime, as the Captain observed, to sweeten it, and cure it of its acidity.

Extensive marshes, hitherto unproductive, and considered irreclaimable, have been converted into firm and rich pasture grounds, or yield good crops of hay—a species of hay which is preferable to wheat straw (on which so many carry their cattle through the winter) for food; and yet much superior to straw for litter and manure. For these purposes, he remarked that he would not exchange this marsh hay, an utterly neglected resource in the hands of many, for double its bulk of straw. He uses the tide trunk effectually for draining these marshes, where the tide ebbs and flows about three or four feet. By the means of ditches and tide trunks, large ponds, where ducks formerly, unlike old Blount's in the play, did "cease and be killed," have been converted into valuable mowing and pasture grounds; and, in short, the judicious hospitable proprietor of this most highly improved estate and delightful residence, assured us that he placed a very high estimate on every foot of these, heretofore valueless and miry marshes; as they enabled him to summer, and in a great measure to winter his cattle, without depasturing his highlands and artificial grasses. Unfortunately our time was too limited to learn the half of what might be learned in such a field, where the owner was so polite, and communicative, and the results so obvious and demonstrable.

From the Farmers' Advocate.

WINTERING SHEEP.

The season has arrived when sheep require a little of our time and attention. If these are now bestowed, with subsequent ordinary care, sheep will pass through the winter with trifling loss and much to our advantage. For want of attention at this season of the year, I have seen large flocks almost entirely destroyed, while their owners blamed their bad luck, but not their bad management. Sheep, to do well through the winter, must be in good condition when they begin it. If they are so, they pass it without difficulty; but if they are poor at this season, good provender and a regular supply of it, will not ensure them safe through. To see, then, that our sheep have been well taken care of during the summer and fall, is an important step with the farmer, and which would be a great saving both in sheep and fodder. It is wrong to permit them to ramble over the fields later than about the first of December, because at that time there is little nutriment in the scanty herbage on which they feed, and the grass itself had better remain on the stem to protect it during the frosts and winds of winter, and prepare it for an early and vigorous growth in the spring; besides, to the supply to the animal is small and insufficient, there is great danger that there will be a falling off in its flesh, which it can ill spare, and which to its subsequent existence it is so necessary it should retain.

I have frequently thought that an open December, which is so often wished for by the farmer to save his winter's supply of hay, is more prejudicial to his sheep, when they ramble over the fields, and to his own interest, than he generally is aware of. It would certainly comport more with real economy, if he were to bring up his sheep by the 10th of December into winter quarters, even if the weather should remain warm and the ground uncovered.—If they lose flesh at this time, they cannot regain it until spring, and the mortality which it sometimes costs flocks of sheep, is imputable to this cause.

Sheep in winter should have sheds; the preservation of their health requires this indulgence, and nature prompts to it. Let me ask, if they have the choice, do they remain in the open air in a storm? No—they as instinctively run to their covering as a man does to his house, and if they do not require it quite as much, they appear as grateful for the shelter. For a flock of poor sheep a protection from the weather is all important. Those in good condition do not so much want it, as they have a better coat both of flesh and wool, but for them it is likewise useful, and a good farmer will not omit to give all the requisite shelter.

As soon as sheep are brought into the yard, the different kind of lambs, ewes, and weathers, should be carefully separated and kept during the winter, apart. It is important that those in one yard should be as nearly of a size as practicable: for by being so, there are no strong ones among them to drive the weaker from their provender. All will feed alike and do well. The flocks ought likewise to be as small as we can conveniently make them.—It is an invariable rule that a small flock does much better than a large one, even if both, according to their number, are equally well. If the flocks in each yard can be reduced to between fifty and one hundred, so much the better; and it is a great desideratum to make them as few as fifty, if it can in any way be effected. It is likewise necessary to have a separate yard for old and poor sheep, and if there are any in the flock that do not subsequently do well, they should be removed into what is called the hospital. These hospital sheep, by being few in number, having a good warm shed, a sheaf of oats, or a few screenings from under the fanning mill once a day, will soon begin to improve and do well. I have had my hospital sheep in a better condition with this care by spring than any other flock, and I must say that for the last three seasons, my sheep were in a better condition when I turned them out of my yard in the spring, than when I put them in in the beginning of the winter.

Sheep ought to be rather sparingly than sumptuously fed, three times a day, out of racks, to prevent them from running over and trampling on the hay. As soon as one is seen in any of the flocks to become thin, it ought to be removed at once into the hospital where it will be better fed. If you neglect to do this soon, it will be too late, and you will suffer loss; for a sheep once reduced to a certain point cannot be recovered. It is good to give them a feeding of straw or pine tops, if you please; it invigorates their health to make a change in their food. They ought all to be daily watered, and if your hay has not been salted, they ought to have a lick of salt occasionally. By adopting these rules, you will save all your sheep; or you will not lose more of them than you would of the same number of horses and cattle. They will have no disease among them. I have often thought of an observation to me by an experienced woolgrower from whom I asked for information of the diseases of sheep; he answered—"What have you to do with the diseases of sheep—take care of them and you will have no need for remedies." This observation struck me as strange at the time, but subsequent experience has amply confirmed it.

And now, what will the farmer gain by keeping his sheep well? In the first place he will gain in his hay—a fat sheep will eat as much as a poor one; he will save all his grain—sheep in good condition do not require any. In the next place he will save all his sheep—he will have more and better lambs in the spring; and in consequence of it, he will have several ounces of wool more to each sheep; and what is better than all the rest, he will in end save himself loss and anxiety. The saving will at least be from one-eighth to one-fourth of the value of his flock, and all this by attending to a necessary work in due season. A.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

LETTER FROM GENERAL M'DUFFIE.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

MR. PRESIDENT: My attention has been called by an article in the Southern Chronicle, extracted from the Charleston Courier, signed an "Unchanged Nullifier," to the published account of the proceedings at Abbeville Court-House, on the 4th of July last, and a report of some remarks made by me on that occasion, in answer to a call from my former constituents. Not choosing that my opinions, however unimportant, should be misunderstood, I feel myself called upon to explain the relation in which I stood to those proceedings, and to correct an error, doubtless unintentional, in the report of my remarks. I arrived at Abbeville Court House, a few hours before the meeting, and having been requested to preside, looked over the toasts prepared for the occasion. There being one directly opposite to my opinion, I requested the Committee to omit it. They stated that it was the decided opinion of the District, and I did not conceive that I had any right to press my objection further. This was not the toast to General Jackson; but I state the fact, to show how false would be the inference, that I entertained every sentiment expressed by the meeting. The toast to General Jackson simply announcing the name, and wishing good health to a General who had rendered distinguished military services to his country, and is now in retirement, did not even attract my attention. Certain it is, that I would not hesitate to drink that toast on any occasion, "unchanged" as I am, and ever shall be, as to General Jackson's administration, and particularly his co-operation with the National Republican and Tariff party, headed by Mr. Webster, in the execrable attempt to consummate their oppressive actions in the blood of South Carolina. But this writer, no doubt, deems it quite consistent and patriotic, for an "Unchanged Nullifier," in company with Mr. Rives, of Virginia, and Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, who voted for subjugating South Carolina by military force, to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard in the cause of General Harrison, the nominee and representative of the high Tariff consolidation party, and who publicly declared that General Jackson acquired more glory by his notorious Proclamation, than by his great victory at New Orleans—while a private citizen, standing entirely aloof from the disgusting scramble for office, cannot even concur in a sentiment of common civility to a retired President, whose Administration he disapproved, without committing political "suicide," and incurring the charge of apostacy!

As to the report of my remarks, instead of expressing any surprise "that any Southern man, with Republican principles," could hesitate to support Mr. Van Buren, either "cordially," or coldly, I expressed my surprise that any Southern statesman, knowing the auspices under which General Harrison was nominated, the men who [illegible] him, and the principles and measures which they, as *National Republicans*, had uniformly supported, could give him their support.

As to Mr. Van Buren, I stated that his conduct, since his election to the Presidency, had greatly changed my former opinion of him; that he had boldly avowed and firmly maintained the great principles of the South, at the hazard of his popularity at the North, while his opponent practised and openly avowed the pro-consolidation policy for which Mr. Van Buren was formerly denounced; descending at the same time, to the disreputable duplicity of writing letters to the North to conciliate the Abolitionists, and to the South, to appease the apprehensions of the slaveholders; in each case imposing an injunction that the letter should not be published. But I stated, in so many words, that though I decidedly preferred the election of Mr. Van Buren, it was "not that I loved Van Buren more, but Harrison less." And I will now add, that so far from being surprised that any Southern man should not cordially support Mr. Van Buren, I highly respect the motives of those Nullifiers who, with Judge Harper, would prefer that the State shall give a blank vote, than that she should vote for either Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Harrison. For several years after the termination of the contest of Nullification, I occupied a similar ground; but the sound principles upon which Mr. Van Buren, in his several messages and letters, and his whole party, in the manifesto of the Baltimore Convention, have staked their political fortunes, have brought me to the conclusion that this avowed neutrality in politics, would now be a position dictated rather by just resentment, than sober reason.

On the subject of the Sub-Treasury and a National Bank, I spoke in the same measured terms that I did in a letter published more than two years ago; believing that both parties placed an extravagant estimate on the benefits or evils likely to result from the former measure. I stated that I believed the refusal to recharter the old Bank of the United States—a measure of which the whole South, Whigs and Democrats, were more responsible than Gen. Jackson, as their votes decided it—*was a great public misfortune*, as I predicted it would, to a blind clamor for a similar institution, which would now be a mere party machine, and which would be utterly impotent, either to reform the currency, or give relief to the embarrassed portion of the community. That a Bank with a capital of 35 or even 50 millions of dollars, could not possibly control 1,000 Banks, with a capital of 400 millions; and that if it could, it must be by compelling the State Banks suddenly to contract their circulation, to an extent that would greatly increase the sufferings of the indebted classes. That, in the absence of a National Bank, the Sub-Treasury was the only remaining alternative, unless we returned to the notorious pet-bank system, which gave to the Federal Executive a more dangerous and corrupting influence than any scheme ever suggested, and which had been condemned by experience, and denounced by both parties in succession. That though I did not believe the Sub Treasury system would give us a sound and uniform currency, it would certainly withdraw from the Banks that stimulus to excessive issues, which the use of the public funds, as private capital, had produced to an extent in 1837, and thus tend greatly to prevent fluctuations in the currency. And, finally, that I believed the currency of the United States had become too vast and complicated a system, now essentially depending upon the sovereign States of the Confederacy, to be regulated by a Federal Bank, or by any other exertion of Federal authority; and that the State Banks would have to take care of its own currency. That the great evil was not so much the difference between the currency of the different States, at the same time, as the difference in the value of the currency of the same State, at different times. That the former produced only an inconvenience to merchants and travellers—the exchanges always conforming substantially to the intrinsic difference in the value of the respective currencies—while the latter produced the great injustice of compelling debtors to pay in a scarce and dear currency, what they contracted to pay when it was cheap and abundant.—That the idea entertained by some, that the cotton planters paid the difference in the exchange between the North and the South, was almost precisely the reverse of the fact, for if they sold their cotton here, the purchaser added the difference of exchange to the price of the cotton; and if they shipped it, they could sell the bills drawn against it at a premium equal to the difference of exchange; and that almost every planter obtained a premium upon one thousand dollars' worth of cotton, where he paid a premium upon one hundred dollars' worth of merchandize. But that, in fact, there was neither a gain in the one case, nor a loss in the other; the apparent exchange being merely the difference between the values of the different currencies.

Having made these explanations due to truth, I avail myself of the occasion to express that the unjust imputations and [illegible] in which this "Unchanged Nullifier" [illegible] indulged, and which but too plainly betray the cloven foot of Harrisonism, which is the spirit of the malignant spirit in which I have been assailed by the partizans of General Harrison from all quarters, ever since the publication of my letter to the Milledgeville meeting. In addition to the attacks contained in the public prints, I have received by almost every mail, anonymous letters of the most vulgar and scurrilous character, and newspapers sealed up in the form of letters to increase the postage. And I must say, that this is the spirit that is to animate the administration of Gen. Harrison, God save this country from such a calamity. Indeed, I can conscientiously declare, that I never have known a set of politicians in this country, as violent and unscrupulous in their measures and means, as the Whig agitators and editors since they have rallied under the banner of General Harrison—a banner flashed over with ridiculous emblems, but having no military principle inscribed upon it. It is with them a pure and undisguised contest for office—in other words, for the "spoils of victory"—having in this, as in other respects, adopted the maxim heretofore ascribed to Mr. Van Buren. In fact, the first thing that disgusted me with the proceedings of this party, was the proceedings at Baltimore. When I saw Mr. Webster, the great chief and representative of the Joint Stock and money aristocracy of the North, [illegible] at the head of a [illegible] by the [illegible] of log cabins and cider barrels, appealing to the most vulgar prejudices of the people, and addressing a direct insult to the understanding of every poor man in the United States, I could feel no other sentiment but that of deep disgust. And when I saw, thus disfigured, the position Mr. Webster was to occupy in the councils of Gen. Harrison, I could not but recollect his declaration in the Senate, that he would be in the front rank of the crusade to subjugate South Carolina; and his bitter opposition to the bold and manly part acted by Mr. Clay, in producing the tariff compromise. And remembering his recent declaration, of an intention to revive the question of a Protective Tariff, regardless of the compromise, I could not but ask myself, "what has the South to expect from such an administration?"

General Harrison has publicly avowed that Mr. Webster's speech, in which he affirmed that the Federal Constitution was created by the people of the United States, as an aggregate mass—thus reducing the sovereign States of the Confederacy to mere dependent corporations—contained his constitutional creed. He also declared, in his Vincennes speech, that "it had long been an object near to his heart," to see the whole surplus revenue appropriated to the purchase and emancipation of our slaves; and that he "hoped to see the day when the American sun would not look down upon a slave." In the face of these avowals, I may well wonder, how can any Southern man give him his support? Here is consolation in its largest extent, and Abolitionism in the most dangerous of all the forms which this infernal monster can assume. It is the very form in which we shall have to meet it!

To be sure, General Harrison proposes that this should be done with the consent of the respective States in which the slaves to be emancipated may be held. But what security does this furnish? You offer an irresistible bribe to Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, and console us by the consideration that they will not be compelled to take it! Let this policy be adopted, and, in five years, the price of negroes will rise fifty per cent. and these three States be drawn over to the interests and policy of the Northern manufacturers and Abolitionists.—What a comprehensive scheme of bribery! A high tariff will be necessary to raise a large surplus revenue. The manufacturers will, of course, support it, aided by the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. Will the cotton-growing States consent to hold their rights by such a tenure? How would they be affected by this scheme? The productions of their industry would be subjected to high and oppressive duties, to raise a fund to bribe and buy up their more Northern associates. While these duties would depress the value of the staple, this appropriation of the proceeds would enhance the cost of the labor that produces it. The price of cotton would fall, and that of the slaves would rise, until the slaveholding States would be compelled, in succession, to abandon the cultivation of their great staple.

Now we have Mr. Van Buren's public declaration, that he regards this scheme as unconstitutional, and would interpose his veto to arrest it; and we have, on the contrary, reasonable ground to presume, that Gen. Harrison would hie Vincennes Congress, as he has referred answer to all present speech, among others what we may expect from inquiries in regard to it. And, here, sir, I must him if elected President, the reckless charges repeatedly urged against him. Though Gen. Harrison's notorious Committee distinctly declared, in answer to a [illegible] Letter written to him, that in conformity to the policy of the Harrisburg Convention, he would answer no inquiries as to his political opinions, further than to refer to his former speeches and letters; and

the General himself confirmed this declaration, in a letter explaining the authority of Major Gwynn, and in a verbal communication made to a committee from Kentucky—yet since public opinion has partly driven him from his untenable position, his partizans have the unblushing effrontery to deny what he once announced it, and to charge me with attacking a calumny, because I spoke of it in the terms it deserved. We are told that his speeches and letters answer every conceivable question. Let us see:

"Would you, if elected President, recommend Congress to appropriate all the surplus revenue to purchase and emancipate our slaves?"

"Would you sign a bill increasing the Tariff to provide a large surplus for this purpose?"

"Do these speeches and letters answer these questions? GEORGE M'DUFFIE.

From the Washington (N. C.) Republican.

HUZZA FOR "HARRISON AND REFORM!"

The North Carolina Assembly has been elected to Reform and abuses, all to restore plain manners and cut up extravagance by the roots; and it is no harm, if I bring to the public notice some important matters that should engage their attention—matters nearer home than Washington City, and worthy any Whig Reformer's ambition to accomplish—matters, compared with the reform of which, it were degradation to be a Judge—a Governor—Senator, or even a member of the "Whig Central Committee."

The Administration of our Governor elect will be illustrated by a great practical reform. We shall have none of your empty pledges now. The great modern Whig party will have the honor to carry into effect the grandest system of practical reform that has ever heretofore been attempted; and lest they should be thwarted to the subject at once by a factious minority of Democrats, public opinion should be directed to the subject at once. Stand off then, Democrats, and see what the Whig Reformers intend doing.

First, then. The State House is nearly completed; but the square on which it is erected will have to be enclosed. Some people are talking about "stone walls and iron fences;" but surely a pine rail fence, staked and ridered, would be more after the fashion of our Log Cabin ancestors; and it is recommended by the additional consideration of its economy. The public grounds at Washington City, around the Capitol and President's house, are enclosed by "stone walls and iron fences," and if these have been so painful to the plain republicanism of the Whigs, it would be an outrage upon the peace and quiet of the Reformers in North Carolina to introduce such a spectacle in our State. The Raleigh Whigs, particularly, should protest against it in time to make it certain that no such outrage shall be practised upon their political sensibilities. Log Cabins and worm fences went hand in hand with our fathers; and he is a traitor to the doctrines of Log Cabin Reform, who advocates a "stone wall" or an "iron fence." It cannot be.

Second. It is rumored, upon grounds worthy of consideration, that the large "*Chandeliers*," (I am not sure that I spell it right,) holding each 100 candles, have reached Raleigh, and have been designed for public use—and that they cost $500 each—aggregate $1,000. These expensive candleholders with "French names," like those in Washington City, have given the Tippecanoe Clubs great pain, but they may be easy now. The Reformers surely will not permit such things to be hung up and used in a Whig Assembly. Never will it be said of a Tippecanoe Legislature, that they permitted it. Never will a Reform Assembly consume two hundred candles a night at public expense in holding a Caucus! Never will a Log Cabin Whig agree to sit under candlesticks with an odious French name, and that cost the People 500 dollars! Sooner let them be sent back to France, or whatever foreign parts they were made in, and sold over again, than that a Reform majority should be guilty of such extravagance—pride—aristocracy. Genius of "Ogle," put out these "royal" lights! Whigs of the Raleigh Junto, be not disturbed! You had rather see tin sconces and tallow candles than witness any stop to Reform, or endure any practical denial of the principles you have so strenuously labored to disseminate—I know you had. *This* Reform, therefore, will be accomplished. The French things must be put down.

Thirdly. The State House is about to be furnished with *curtains*, and report says they are to be "Damask Silk" and "gilt ornaments." Will the Reformers allow this? Never. Calico, with pictures of old Tip and his horse, will be substituted for the "Silk Damask," and some sort of Log Cabin images for "Gilt Eagles." To doubt this, will be to question the honesty of Whig professions. Have not the people gone for *Reform*, and are not the Reformers in a *majority*. This, then, will be another great Reform accomplished. Whigs of Raleigh—how it must relieve you to anticipate it.—You who could not tolerate the sight of such iniquitous aristocracy.

Fourthly. It is an undoubted fact, that the Commissioners for building the Capitol have contracted for about 200 mahogany chairs, at $15 or more for each one. The chairs are to be cushioned-seated too. Only think of a Reformer sitting upon a cushioned chair that cost the *people* 15 dollars! A chair to each man and a man to each chair! Will this be endured by a Reform majority? Let the Reformer's arithmetic answer.

200 chairs at 15 dollars each cost 3,000 dollars! The Assembly sits about six weeks, and this is, therefore, 500 dollars a week for mahogany chairs with cushioned seats. This is more than seventy dollars a day for Reformer's seats. Shocking extravagance—abominable aristocracy! It will be *reformed*. Our fathers sat upon blocks and stools, and they legislated upon benches. Shame upon that Democracy of our day which now places their sons (Reformers, too,) upon cushions!

It would not surprise me, if public indignation should become high enough to reach—aye, and turn adrift too—the Commissioners who bought these gilt candlesticks with 100 lights, and contracted for the mahogany chairs. If they are Democrats, their fate is sealed. They and their "jew-jaws" will go together.

Fifthly. The Reformers will no doubt sell the Governor's "palace" as soon as they meet; and why not all its furniture? They are right—the people have said it—the principles of Reform demand it. What Whig can bear the thought of Stat- a "Royal Palace" in this Republican brick pile one. A brick palace, too—a large one pillars and with a grand double Portico and Governor elect, ides, it is useless now. Our Governor in Raleigh, and course, occupy the Log Cabin "Palace," unless the st shall be done with the goes the Palace, so will gamers sell it out. As For what does our Reform furniture likewise. *Crimson Damask Curtains—Mirror want with and Tables—Pier Tables and Centre Tables—Chairs ble—Grecian Sofas—Astral Lamps—Gilt mirrors—Silverplated Candlesticks with branches Wilton Carpets and* "FRENCH BEDSTEADS" to boot, with all the flippery and finery about a Palace. The sight of these things would haunt him awake or asleep—if, indeed, he slept at all! Could he sleep on a FEATHER BEDSTEAD? Would not his slumbers be disturbed and his "practical vigor" wholly destroyed before another campaign?

Yes, the furniture must all go with the Palace, and the Reformers will accomplish this too. What would you think though, of a Whig Reformer drinking hard cider in a "palace," from a Governor's *mahogany side board* and poured out of a cut glass decanter, cased in a silver stand, into a cut glass tumbler? The next Assembly cannot—will not suffer it. The thought is unbearable. Now, would it not check the progress of *reform* to have her votaries assembled around their chief in a "palace"—treading upon rich and "expensive carpets"—lounging upon "Grecian sofas"—looking into "costly mirrors with guilt frames"—illuminated by lights shining from silver plated candlesticks and astral lamps, and these placed upon "Marble Pier Tables" and "Marble Centre Tables?" Spirit of Reform, rouse up your disciples to vigilance; and they will find all these in a North Carolina Palace to incite them to action! They will be there no longer, and the work of Reform you have so happily begun will not be "Labor Lost."

This spisb imitation of regal splendor must be put down. This detestable extravagance must be arrested. The Reform party will do both. Who doubts it? Nobody but the Democrats, and they are not sure about it.

Lastly. This Reform being introduced, and these sales made, there remains a more important question behind. What will they do with the *money?*

The Log Cabin is ready furnished with *skins*, and *tins*, and *gourds*, and there will be no need of spending it there.

The calico for the curtains at the State House will be contributed, no doubt, by the various Tippecanoe Clubs in the State who can have no further use for their flags and "Tip and Ty" handkerchiefs; and if these should not suffice, the ladies can tax their patriotism for what is lacking, and furnish aid to a "ruined country" out of their wardrobes. No need, therefore, of money for this object.

The *Fence* around the Capitol square might be erected by the volunteer contributions of *Labor* and *Railing* amongst the candidates for Senator and other vacant offices. My word for it, let each candidate be required to complete *one single panel* of the fence before his name shall be allowed to go on the list of *worthy office seekers*, and the whole enclosure will be *completed—staked and ridered*—before the third Monday of November, 1840! This will supercede the necessity of appropriating any money to that object. To stone for losing Wake county, the Tippecanoe club there feeds all their Reform visitors. So the candidates above may go along and build the fence.

The Banks and Rail Roads have been prudently conducted by their Whig officers, and are all *very able to pay their debts*, and having postponed that duty *only for the public good*, of course *they* will make no application for this money. They don't want the money. Not they.

The free schools established throughout the State, by an Act of 1838, we all know to be in successful operation, so far as school houses, schoolmasters, school-taxes and school committees go; and it only requires a little time, and you shall see them full of lively and prosperous scholars. This money need not, therefore, be applied in that particular way. The school law of 1838 is a model of perfection in legislation, and the hand of Reform, even, would only deface, by attempting to amend, it—*as far as it goes, I mean.*

Shall the money be loaned out? That cannot be; for the times are to be so easy after Gen. Harrison is elected that n one will borrow money if he has to pay interest for it. "Old Tip," we know, means to establish a Bank that will pay all old debts, and lend the people money without interest and without security too; and nobody will care to borrow State money and pay interest—besides giving security.

The question still recurs—what will our Reformers do with the money?

It has been suggested that the Free School Law needs a *supplement* in the way of reform, and that this money will exactly correct the omission of 1838. How fortunate to the State that this omission happened—for time has *providentially* brought forth the great *desideratum*.

Mr. Editor, I could point out many more effects of the progress of Reform if I had time, and you had space.

Oh, what a glorious career lies before our Reform majority of 1840. They have it in their power to rear a monument to their money more lasting than brass—more durable than marble. They will do it, and ask no reward besides the grateful confidence of a people whom a *Federal Reformer would not deceive for all this world.*

NO HUMBUG.

Sept. 1840.

We have been requested by a gentleman, in behalf of the 'Whigs' of this place, to discontinue speaking of abolition and abolitionists. The reason assigned was, that we would excite an improper feeling amongst a certain *caste* of our population. We, unhesitatingly, refused to be silent upon a subject which is gaining importance daily, and which threatens our ruin, if its progress is not arrested. We satisfied the gentleman (a Democrat) who waited on us of the propriety of our refusal, and wish to inform our friends of our resolve, to keep them apprised of the true issues before them. We have not now only to fight against an oppressive tariff, a potent and dangerous monied institution, or an illiberal and sectional policy of Internal Improvements.—However disguised, *Abolition* is the enemy which the Southern Democracy have to resist. While our Southern 'Whigs' are rejoicing at Whig-abolition victories in the North, let us prepare to sustain the Democracy who befriend us in that portion of the Union, by a bold and united defence of our Constitutional rights. While they are villified and slandered by Southern 'Whigs,' let us show our grateful sense of indebtedness to them for their maintenance of our rights, by vindicating their characters and wresting the Constitution from the destructive hands of their fanatical opponents. If the 'Whig' party should triumph, we must expect other non-slaveholding States to pass abolition acts and resolutions, as the 'Whig' Legislatures of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, &c., have already done. We must expect Gen. Harrison to illustrate in practice, his holy horror of slavery, and his desire to remove it by the appropriation of the surplus revenue. We must expect a 'Whig' Executive Committee, a majority of whose number (instead of one third as now) are abolitionists, to teach us how to construe the Constitution and abide by their policy. We must expect other 'Whig' prints, besides the National Intelligencer, to publish abolition speeches and disseminate them over the South. We must expect abolition petitions to be received and discussed in the Halls of Congress, and perpetual *agitation*—the avowed object of abolitionists—to be kept up. We should be neglectful of our duty, regardless of the safety of the slaveholder and the preservation of the Constitution, were we not to disclose the dangers by which they are threatened. We know that we shall increase the Southern 'Whigs'—they are very sensitive on the subject of slavery. So they ought to be—with a leader who has declared himself a member of an abolition society, denounced slavery as a political evil, and rejoiced in the hope of seeing the day when a North American sun shall not look down upon a slave. They ought to be so, when allied with Northern fanatics, who regard all men as equal in this country, without distinction of color; and who would desolate our fields and cut our throats to effect immediate, total and unconstitutional emancipation. In such a contest, we cannot be tender with 'Whig' feelings, and be deterred from our purpose by false fears and sham alarms. We regret that we cannot forget what they owe to the institutions of the South so far, as to reproach us for defending them at the hazard of frightening the timid, and harrassing the sensitive.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat.*

Testimony of a Whig leader.—Let Mr. Clay's tail in South Carolina and Georgia, ponder on the evidence given by their ally! Let the Southern people act upon it. Hear Mr. Adams, who, living among Federalists and Abolitionists, can afford to tell the truth, or, more honest than the Southern Whigs, dares boldly speak it. The Administration might truly say to these latter, "for which of my good deeds do you villify me?" and Harrison might properly ask them "for which of my follies and Federal Abolition and Anti-Masonic doings do ye worship me?" Surely the Southern people will not suffer themselves to be duped to their ruin by traitors, while Messrs. Webster and Adams, in compassing the grinding of the South, shew that they know so well what they are about. Again, we say, hear Mr. Adams!—*Charleston Mercury.*

Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, dated Quincy, Oct. 27, 1838, to a Committee, appointed to inform him of his nomination, as a candidate to the 26th Congress:

"I believe it important that the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts should be forewarned that, during the 26th Congress (the last) the whole system of the Executive Administration of the Government of this Union, and all its prominent measures, Foreign and Domestic, will be, as they now are, to support, strengthen and perpetuate the regular Institutions of the South."

Mr. Webster, in his great Speech lately made at Saratoga, held the following language:

"One of the gentlemen of the South, of that Nullifying State Rights party that has absorbed the Administration, or been absorbed by it, comes boldly out with the declaration that the period is arrived *for a direct tax on land*, and among the reasons assigned for this project is this one, "*that it will bring the North to the grindstone. We shall see, before this contest is over, who will be the parties ground, and who the grinders.*"

We suppose that the "gentleman of the South" to whom Mr. Webster had reference is Mr. Rhett, who no doubt did assign as a reason, for preferring a system of direct taxation, that instead of being a burden to the South and a benefit to the North, it would be a burden to both alike, (as all taxes ought to be.) If, to use Mr. Webster's own words, *it would bring the North to the grindstone*, would it not equally bring the South to the grindstone?

But what does Mr. Webster mean by the declaration that, *we shall see before this contest is over, who will be the parties ground, and who the grinders?*

It is impossible to mistake his meaning. He exults in anticipation over the glorious prospect, that upon the election of General Harrison, which he professes to regard as absolutely certain, we are again to have a system of taxation which will *bring the South, and the South alone, to the grindstone for the benefit of the North*, or rather of the Northern manufacturers—in other words, the Tariff is to be revived.

We have long believed that this hope was one of the chief contributers to the zeal which animates the Harrison party at the North. Now we have it from the highest authority. What will Mr. Webster's Southern allies say to this—the Preston's, the Thompson's, the Dawson's, &c.? They know that the effort is to be made, yet they say not a word about it to their constituents, and when the struggle comes they will endeavor to disguise their treachery by abundance of empty blustering. But we say to the Northern speculators and Southern traitors, that even if they should succeed in electing Harrison, (of which we have no apprehension) their efforts to establish a Bank and revive the Tariff will be in vain. For even if they should triumph at Washington, it would only be to rouse the slumbering energies of Nullification.

Charleston Mercury.

"WHIG" HYPOCRISY.

In the hypocritical cant of the unscrupulous party opposed to the present Administration, we frequently find pretences of admiration for the character and principles of *Jefferson*. A party which stigmatized that illustrious patriot as a "ruffian," "jacobin," "infidel," &c., in his day, now pretend to admire his character, in order to deceive the people, who they know reverence his memory.—But the Whiggies are not *all* thus cautious. The following from the New York Commercial Advertiser, a "Whig" paper, shows the *real* sentiments of that party:

"To Mr. *Jefferson's* exertions do we owe the reign of JACKSON and VAN BUREN. He it was who, like Absalom, corrupted the people. He it was that sowed the wind that brought the whirlwind."

The above is a true copy of Federal notions about *Jefferson*, whose memory they desecrate and towards whose followers they entertain the most bitter hatred. This is HARRISON Whiggery; and yet that party now impudently tell us that they go for the doctrines of *Jefferson!* We suppose it is well enough, when a party turns out to serve the Devil, as the "Whigs" apparently have, to emulate his qualities—impudence and all.—*Standard.*

Blue Ink.—We lately read, in an exchange paper, a caution to persons who use this ink. It is said that Prussic acid is employed in its manufacture, and it is this which gives it a blue color. Prussic acid, in its concentrated state, is a deadly poison. Persons who use this ink, should be careful not to suck their pens, or in any way apply it to their mouths. From a neglect of this precaution, dangerous consequences might ensue.

Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser

The Cotton Crop—The North Alabamian, published at Tuscumbia, Ala., states that complaints are very general among the planters in that part of the country, of the injury which the worm is doing to the cotton. They think that from three to five hundred pounds to the acre, is as much as they will save from ground which but recently bid fair to yield 1,000 pounds.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Federal Union.

INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS.

We invite the attention of the public to the following letter of the Governor, addressed to the Hon. Seth M. Gates, a Whig member of Congress from the State of New York, who has impiously attempted to insult the People of Georgia by forwarding to their chief Magistrate documents from Abolition Societies in England and elsewhere, the nature and import of which requires that they should not be either circulated or published in the State.

The Standard of Union justly remarks:—"The answer of Gov. M'Donald to Gates, reflects honor upon himself, and the proud and gallant State over which he presides. It speaks a language that will be responded to by every true-hearted Georgian, and which warns the fanatics of the consequences of attempting to consummate their foul objects."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Ga.
Milledgeville, Sept 10, 1840.

SIR: An address to the Hon. George R. Gilmer, my predecessor in office, from a foreign Abolition Convention, forwarded under your frank as a member of the Congress of the United States, has been received at this department. It was soon followed by another package, containing resolutions of the Convention, addressed to the same gentleman, but superscribed to me. The subscription of this package is in the hand writing of that of the first, which leaves no doubt that Georgia is indebted to a Whig member of New York, for both.

The audacious attempt of a foreign Convention, to interfere with the free intercourse between the States of the Union, is equalled only by your insolence in forwarding a copy of their proceedings to this Department.

This is a subject which with the object intended to be accomplished by it, admits of no argument; and all who seek to agitate it, and carry out the above purpose either by courting foreign alliances, or the use of other means, shall be regarded and treated as public enemies, outlaws and traitors. I am, &c.

CHARLES J. McDONALD.

Hon. S. M. Gates, New York.

ANOTHER GENERAL IN THE FIELD.

"Superfluous lag the veteran on the stage," will be the melancholy reflection of every reader of Gen. Gaines's epistle in behalf of his friend Gen. Harrison. These old Generals are queer fellows. Gen. Gaines among other things declares that he put an end to the Seminole war, four years ago. We are surprised to hear it, and only sorry that it did not stay ended. He gives Gen. Harrison the credit of teaching him how to fight Indians—whence we suppose this singular inroad in Florida, to eat up all Gen. Scott's bread and bacon, get penned and half starved, and kill *one Indian!* To Gen. Harrison also it seems he was indebted for his grand notion of a system of national defence by rail-roads and floating batteries, of which all that we have heard is that it is excessively ridiculous. If Tippecanoe, however, entitles Harrison to the Presidency, Gen. Gaines's conquest of Florida is certainly something—but it is a great mistake in him to suppose that people expect to hear from Gen. Gaines whenever Gen. Jackson speaks. They do not even expect him to take the field whenever Gen. Scott takes it. We propose Gen. Gaines as next Whig Candidate for the Presidency. He has very many of Gen. Harrison's qualifications.—*Charleston Mercury.*

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

A chance for the slanderers of Mr. Van Buren!

The reckless "Whigs" still have the hardihood to assert that Mr. Van Buren opposed the war of 1812. To test the sincerity of these calumniators, the Erie (N. Y.) Observer offers a reward of one thousand dollars to any one who will prove by such evidence as would be taken for *proof* in a court of justice, that Mr. Van Buren was ever an opposer of the war. Those who have so often repeated the charge, are now called upon to "toe the mark."

Lynchburg Republican.

NEW INVENTED MUD MACHINE.

We call the attention of our readers to the following from the New York Express:

Among the innumerable inventions of useful machines for which our countrymen are so celebrated, we know of none of more general importance, or of greater value, than machines calculated to improve navigation by deepening our rivers and removing sand-bars and other obstructions in our harbors and bays.

Quite recently a New Orleans paper gave a description of a newly invented Mud Machine, by a citizen of that place, which the editor describes as being well adapted to effect the object proposed. Since then, a "Mud Machine and Sub-Marine Excavator," patented about eighteen months since, and invented by Col. James Hamilton and Mr. Brayton of this city has been exhibited. The machine is so constructed as to be used *entirely* under water, the mud or sand being taken up, carried into deep water and discharged, without being brought to the surface. It works equally well at the depth of two or fifty feet. One hundred tons of mud have been raised and carried off at a single operation.

This invention has great advantages. The machine effects its object very thoroughly and with great facility; it can be constructed and worked at very trifling expense, and its perfect simplicity renders it little liable to get out of order. The usefulness of many of our harbors and rivers, more especially through our great Southern and Western country is now much impaired by shoals, bars, &c., and we consider the Excavator invented by Messrs. Hamilton and Brayton admirably calculated to improve our means of communication, upon the many and beautiful rivers with which our country is so favorably intersected. The description given by the New Orleans editor, of the machine exhibited there, is evidently that of one constructed on the same principle as this, and it is probably an infringement of Hamilton and Brayton's patent. Those interested in obtaining throughout our country the immense benefits of free and unimpeded navigation are recommended to examine this excellent invention.

As auxiliary to the above named invention, Col. H. has a distinct machine for cutting and removing snags and rafts, by a very simple and effective process. It is attached to the bow of a flat bottomed boat, and worked by a two horse power engine, and is readily operated at any point, either vertically, horizontally, or at any given angle, so that snags or spiles may be cut at the depth of from ten to twenty feet under water with the same facility as above the surface.

Circumstances attending the recent disaster at Indian Key, induces a belief that both white persons and negroes are leagued with the Indians in their detestable warfare against the people of Florida. Gov. Reid, of Florida has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the apprehension and delivery into custody, of each and every white or black person, or mulatto, who shall be found aiding, abetting, or in any manner assisting the Indians in their hostile movements, incursions, depredations or butcheries.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, OCTOBER 2, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

Election the 12th of November.

1st District.	..	GEORGE BOWER, of Ashe county.
2nd	"	DRURY DOBBINS, of Rutherford.
3rd	"	HENRY FULLENWIDER, of Lincoln.
4th	"	BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan.
5th	"	LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell.
6th	"	RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham.
7th	"	LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Cumb'd'nd.
8th	"	JOHN BERRY, of Granville.
9th	"	JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnson.
10th	"	WILL: P. WILLIAMS, of Franklin.
11th	"	ALEX: W. MEBANE, of Bertie.
12th	"	CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan
13th	"	WILL: L. KENNEDY, of Beaufort.
14th	"	JAMES B. WHITFIELD, of Greene.
15th	"	WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newbanover.

GEN. HARRISON, *by his friends.*

We need no contradiction of the ridiculous pretensions put forth by the Federal party to recommend Harrison to the Presidency, more than the saying of the very men who are now attempting to manufacture military glory, and sing him into office with Tippecanoe songs.

Up to the day when Abolition influence forced him on the Harrisburg Convention as the "available," nobody thought of charging him with being a great man in any way. On the other hand, many of the leading men, now loudest in praising, have sneered at his abilities and treated his pretensions with contempt. Is it denied? Let us look to the proof:

From the Globe.

"GEN. HARRISON A SECOND RATE MAN"—SO SAYS THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the National Intelligencer of September 30, 1835, (let its Editors look at their files and deny it if they can,) this is the character given of the man it is now advocating. They gave in this paper, an extract from the Pittsburgh Gazette, speaking very disparagingly of Gen. Harrison, saying, "he has no striking qualifications," is not a man of "an high order." &c. Also from the Pittsburgh Advocate, saying:

"It is idle to talk about General Harrison in Pennsylvania. No press in Western Pennsylvania has declared in his favor; and as for the people, crazy as they may be flatteringly supposed to be, after military men, they are not to be lashed by any process into an excitement like that which passed like a whirlwind over our State when Gen. Jackson was nominated."

In their own editorial comments on this subject, after noticing with disapprobation the course of certain Whig editors who had admitted Mr. Webster's great merits and pretensions, but objected to his being the Whig candidate for the Presidency on account of the popular prejudices against him, they go on to say what follows:

"How much more manly and commendable, it appears to us, is the language of another Whig editor in the West. While we can point (says he) to such names as Webster and Clay on the roll of the Whig party, we can never consent to stoop to the selection of a second rate man. It would be doing injustice to these men as well as convicting ourselves of the grossest inconsistency."

Here, then, it appeared to the Intelligencer "manly and commendable" to say that Gen. Harrison was a "second rate man," and that they could [illegible] rest to stoop to the selection of a second rate man," and that to do so would convict them of the grossest inconsistency.

It cannot be pretended that Gen. Harrison has done any thing since then to authorize any change of opinion about him. Since then he has run for the Presidency, and certainly came out only as second rate. He has done nothing else except to farm his lands, and hire other people to do the duties of a good office, his clerkship of Hamilton county, while he received the profit of their labor, all which we presume might be done by a second rate man.

All else that we have been told of his doings (and even that is not the truth) is that he has lived in a log cabin, and been a drinker of hard cider; but this can hardly save the Intelligencer and the Whigs from this *admitted conviction of the grossest inconsistency in consenting to stoop to the selection of a second rate man.*

We have also another Whig witness to call, as to the character and qualifications of Gen. Harrison in 1836, after Gen. Harrison had been nominated, the Troy Mail declared not only that he was "a man of no particular respectability of character, and wholly obscure as to talents, and decidedly insignificant as far as needed abilities are concerned," but that he was nominated, "not for any intrinsic powers of intellect he possesses, but merely because he has thrown around himself that odious characteristic of an ancient statesman, military popularity."

May we not say that these Editors, and the whole Whig party, are self convicted of the grossest inconsistency in stooping to the selection of such a man! And they have stooped even far lower than this, by striving to exalt by praises, which they know to be false, the man they declared they would "*never consent to stoop to select.*"

However, we remember that one of the mottoes emblazoned on the Harrison flag now is, "We stoop to Conquer." This unriddles the whole matter; there is no change in Gen. Harrison, nor in their opinions of him; but the change is in their opinions about *stooping*.

This from the National Intelligencer, the central and official organ of Harrison Whiggery. What said *Duff Green*, formerly pronounced by the party "a liar of the first magnitude," now editor of the "Pilot,," one of the most furious villifiers of his old friends, a devoted partisan of Harrisonism, and of course a good Whig, since he has deserted his principles and leagued with the spoon party? He said that Harrison, the same "Old Tip" he is now trying to *pilot* into power, "HAD COST THIS COUNTRY MORE BLOOD AND TREASURE THAN ANY MAN NOW LIVING,"—and that he was unfit to "SERVE UNDER ANY ADMINISTATION."

Another organ of the Bank, cider barrel, and coon skin party, the Richmond Whig, some years since spoke of him in terms of the utmost contempt. But now that the breath of Abolition has rendered him the "available" of the motley party, he is suddenly metamorphosed into a wonderful hero, the personification of every thing great;—and men who stand firm on principle, and refuse to acknowledge Abolition dictation, must be assailed as worse than pirates, by these weathercock captains of beer barrel, coon skin and log pen parades.

☞ An exchange paper says:—"The defalcations under John Quincy Adams' Administration were *one-fifth more* than they have been under Martin Van Buren."

ABOLITION AND FEDERALISM.

Surely no man who has looked on the contest of the two political parties of the North can doubt the union of the Abolitionists and Whigs. In the Maine elections, it is so plain that credulity itself must yield to conviction.

We have lately seen Southern Harrison men shouting triumph at the election of *Slade*, the most notorious Abolitionist in Congress. Yes, *Southern* men rejoicing at the success of *Abolition!* Now again they are excited to extravagant joy at the election of a man by the name of *Fessenden*, of Maine, over *Albert Smith*, the former representative. And who think you, reader, is this Fessenden? He is the *President of an Abolition Society*, and Albert Smith is the friend of the South, a man who voted against the incendiaries in Congress, and has been defeated by their votes at home. So that we have one friend less in Congress, and one enemy more to war against us in the crusade of Abolition. Fessenden is the enemy of the South, but a friend of "Old Tip," a good Whig, and for his election are shouts of triumph rending the Southern sky! Is it not time for the people of North Carolina to awake to the consideration of these things? when political feeling run so high that questions of deep and alarming importance are hushed and overlooked at the bidding of the party:—when danger, disunion, and bloody desolation are incurred, nay? openly disregarded, in the unholy struggle for place and power. Are Southern men mad, that they exult over the defeat of their true *friends*, and rejoice at the success of their sworn enemies?

If any man South of the Potomac had been told one year ago that he would ever be joining his shouts to swell the triumphant notes of *Abolition victories*, what would have been his reply? Yet *now* the Southern Harrison Whigs *are* rejoicing at the re-election of *Slade* of Vermont, and the election of *Fessenden* over Smith of Maine; and reckless as some of their organs are, *this* they dare not deny, that both are *Abolition victories* Let no man hereafter presume to say what impossibility a year may not bring forth.

THE "CONSISTENCY" PARTY.

From Mr. Clay, who deprecated the election of a "military chieftain" as a greater curse than war, pestilence, and famine, down to the lowest distributor of the "coffin handbills," all the Federalists agreed in pronouncing this country ruined beyond redemption, if a military chief ever reached the Presidential chair. This was a few years ago; now their tune is changed to quite a different note, and instead of handbills denouncing military men and military glory, the same party is industriously engaged in celebrating the battles fought by Col. Johnson, Col. Croghan and others in the last war, when Harrison held the office of Major General;—they have flooded the country with all sorts and colors of picture books, black, blue and some red to suit "the dutch," all having "Old Tip" mounted on a "gallant steed" in full uniform, charging over the Indians and British at a terrible rate, sometimes "saving the life of a negro," at other times in full career with drawn sword. The tribe of missionating orators, from the "Travelling Bear" at the head, down to Mr. Stanly of North Carolina at the tail, are appealing to the American people to reward the *military services* of Gen. Harrison for his distinguished achievements at Tippecanoe, Raisin, Sandusky, and the Thames, with the Presidency;—even Mr. Clay, unfortunate Mr. Clay, "the great rejected," has overcome his horror for military heroes, and now consents to pilgrimate and make speeches for the benefit of "Old Tip" the "available;"—and the "Godlike Daniel," who has pronounced the funeral oration of the Constitution on divers occasions, and who always had a special horror for war of heros, has turned out and declares the election of "Old Tip" the only thing to save the Constitution,—i. e.: the Bank and Tariff, and his (Daniels) Bank and British fees.

These speech makers ask "what has Van Buren done to entitle him to the Presidency," and then, as all sufficient claims for Harrison to that office, they point to his "*military achievements.*" Are the American people to be gulled by the humbug cries and panic tricks of such hypocritical pretenders to *consistency?*

WHIGGERY.

In the year 1813, a resolution was passed by the Senate of the Vermont Legislature, proposing to appoint a day when both Houses should offer up thanks to Almighty God for the victory of the Thames;—it was then sent to the other House for concurrence, and there lost. In the *Senate*, the *Republican party* had the majority, and *passed* the resolution;—in the *House*, the *Federal party* were in the majority, and *rejected* it; *every Republican*, ninety five in number, *voting for it*;—and *every Federalist*, one hundred and eight, *voting against it*. Of these one hundred and eight, *seventy five* are living, and *every man* of them, except *one* only, is a *thoroughgoing Harrison Whig*.

Seventy four old *Federal Tories*, violent opponents of the war, men who refused to return thanks to God for a glorious victory, now declaring themselves unchanged in principle, all going might and main for Harrison, and every one GOOD and TRUE WHIGS! According to the same rule the Devil might be proved an angel of Light, and all his followers Saints—since it has come to pass that these *old Tories*, who refused to rejoice at the success of American over British arms are now good WHIGS, and the *only* WHIGS! Yet these recreant wretches have the audacity to call such men as the brave Col. Johnson, Col. Croghan, and a host of others who poured out their best blood in the war, TORY! while *they* support Harrison, as they say, for gaining this very victory, for which they refused to return thanks, and are WHIG! Out upon such Tory hypocrites!

Texian Independence.—The Cosmopolitan, a Mexican Journal of the 10th, contains the following paragraph:

"The English Minister, by order of his Government, has sent a note to Mexico, notifying the Government that if, within a given time, which he named, the Mexicans shall not have re-conquered Texas, the Independence of that country will be acknowledged by Great Britain."

GREAT POPULAR MEETINGS.

The Democracy of New York are thoroughly aroused to a consideration of the great crisis now present in this country. An overwhelming ingathering of the People took place at *Poughkeepsie*, on the 16th of last month; the immense concourse was estimated at FIFTY THOUSAND MEN!

Another at *Saratoga*, on the 15th, of *Eight or Ten thousand strong.*

Another at the old *Plattsburg Battle Ground*, of at least *Five thousand*, on the 11th.

At ERIE, Penn., there was another great rally of the Democracy, to the number of *Twelve thousand* and upwards.

These are cheering signs that the days of Abolition Federalism in New York are numbered.—The People are in motion, their watchword is:—"NEW YORK MUST BE REDEEMED!"—and New York *will* be redeemed; not all the humbug arts of Federalism can bind the mighty energies of an awakened People;—hard cider enthusiasm may operate like any other intoxication, but it must quail before the spirit of liberty now abroad.

Pennsylvania is true as steel to her old principles;—the substantial German yeomanry of that commonwealth are not the men to be bamboozled by red pictures and 'coon skins into Harrison Federalism.

MEETING of MERCHANTS in N. YORK CITY.

The New York papers contain the particulars of the largest meeting of merchants ever held in that city. GULIAN DOUGLAS presided, aided by *fourteen Vice Presidents*. The assemblage was addressed by SENATOR WRIGHT and Mr. BUTLER. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the settlement of the controversy so long pending in the National Councils, as to the custody and disbursement of the public money, by the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill. That, having greatly suffered in our mercantile pursuits from the long contest of parties on that question, and it being now settled according to the will of the people, we cannot deem it consistent with the interests of any department of business to renew a conflict so injurious to the stability of commerce; and we are therefore constrained, by a just regard to the interests of trade, as well as by love of country, to oppose the party which desires to renew and continue that conflict.

"*Resolved*, That in the Independent Treasury Bill we recognize a measure which, while it takes from the President and his officers a dangerous control over the public moneys, will secure the Government and its creditors against loss by a depreciated currency, and prevent the application of the public moneys to private uses; and thus prevent those frequent fluctuations in the currency, and that spirit of gambling adventure which have heretofore been found inseparably connected with the use of the public moneys by incorporated Banks, whether National or State, and from which the morals of the people and all the departments of industry and commerce have so often and so lamentably suffered.

"*Resolved*, That, in our judgment, a well-regulated currency can only be founded upon a basis of solid value, not liable to be constantly affected by undue expansions or contractions. That the Independent Treasury system is well calculated to produce this great end, and that trade can only be restored to real and lasting prosperity by the curtailment of superfluous expenses, the liquidation of former engagements, and a faithful adherence, in all new ones, to the plain laws of trade; and that, with the observance of these principles, the immense resources and unbounded enterprise of the people of these United States will, in due time, and as speedily as prudent men can desire, give activity and prosperity to all the departments of business, and promote the true interests of liberty and virtue.

"*Resolved*, That in no period of our national history have our foreign relations presented more embarrassing questions than those that have arisen under the administration of President Van Buren; and while upon every occasion our rights have been maintained, and the honor of our country held sacred and inviolate, his calm decision and sagacious diplomacy have thus far preserved to us all the blessings of an honorable peace; and that we have full confidence in his ability to conduct our foreign affairs with the like success, in the event of his re-election.

"*Resolved*, That this confidence is fully justified, and the oft-repeated charge of a desire to unite the purse and the sword completely refuted, by the fact, that all parties in Congress, pending the difficulties with Great Britain upon the Boundary Question, united in placing at the disposal of the President an almost unlimited control over the financial, military and naval resources of the country.

"*Resolved*, That, for reasons thus obvious and indisputable, we cheerfully unite in a vigorous support of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and we respectfully call upon our mercantile brethren throughout the Union, not to be led by former political prejudices, or by the delusive promises of political aspirants, into a course of action hostile to the true interests of commerce, and to all the great interests of the country."

The New York Standard says of the meeting:

"Never, since the foundations of this noble city were laid, was there such a gathering in Wall street, as yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, in answer to the call, published in a few of the papers, for a meeting of Merchants and Traders.

"The Opposition Press, which has been unceasing in its efforts to disparage Mr. Van Buren and his measures, and unsparing abuse of Messrs. Wright and Butler, who were invited to address the Merchants in explanation and vindication of the financial and commercial policy of the National Administration, endeavored by scurrility, and threats of bringing Mr. Webster here, to prevent the meeting.

"Long before the hour of meeting, the unterrified and independent merchants and traders flocked to Wall street by every avenue, and at the hour full TEN THOUSAND men stood in their free-will sovereignty, before, above, and below the stage which had been erected for the speakers; and there, though the rain poured in torrents, and the "Northeast" wind did blow, the mighty crowd listened attentively and respectfully to the great orators of the occasion—to the two great friends of the merchants and of Mr. Van Buren."

☞ "*The continued suspension of the Banks in Philadelphia effectually destroys the restoration of trade, while every element plainly developes the return of more prosperous times.*" So says Sylvester's Reporter, a New York paper edited by a Whig and Bank man. What a commentary on bank regulation! Of these suspended Banks which "effectually destroy the restoration of trade," the United States Bank, Biddle's "great regulator," is one. The Whig orators tell us that the country can't possibly get along without such a "regulator" of trade, and for the purpose of aiding in the regulation, it ought to have the public money to speculate on;—while the honest Whig papers are forced to acknowledge that the miserable management of these machines effectually destroys the restoration of trade," and that the great swindling "regulator," the U. S. Bank, has occasioned the ruin of more merchants than all other causes put together.

"Honest confessions are good for the soul." If the people are wise, these confessions of the Bankmen themselves, will be good for their pockets, and prosperity.

MR. WEBSTER.

Since we have it now decided, that this gentleman is the Ragian Apollo, and speech-maker-general of the Harrison Whigs,—their acknowledged leader and political Gamaliel, we wish, (by way of giving his followers a helping hand in appreciating the pure Republican doctrines that may fall from his lips,) to call their attention to some of his most choice opinions published to the world in times past. He has been invited to be present in the "log cabin of Federal Whiggery at Richmond, to participate in their orgies on the 8th of this month, and we have heard that the "Jeffersonian Whigs"!! (Heaven save the mark!) of North Carolina had invited his presence at Raleigh on the same day, but as he is to be in Virginia, he will probably send "honest John Davis," or some of his Hartford Convention-monarchist-anti war associates to lecture the North State Whiggies on Republicanism and hard cider. For the information of such of them as may not be so fortunate as to hear the droppings of wisdom from the "God-like Daniel," or "honest John," we subjoin the following brief extract from the "Boston Morning Post" Extra of August last:

"Daniel Webster was the author of the Rockingham Circular, adopted by a Convention of Federalists in N. Hampshire, denouncing the War, from which he was transferred to Congress. Previous to this, in 1806, he delivered an oration, the 4th of July, before "the Federal gentlemen" of Concord, N. Hampshire, in which he inveighed against President Jefferson, and denounced him for his love of peace and regard to economy.

"'Patriotism,' said he, 'has given place to the spirit of economy. Regard to national honor is absorbed in a thirst for gain, and a desire to save.'

"In his pamphlet against the embargo, Mr. Webster said of Jefferson:

"'When a man's pretensions are utterly inconsistent with his actions, his pretensions must be false. The motive assigned for laying the embargo was never the true motive. When we have a British war, we [shall] of course have a French Alliance, and surrender our liberties and independence to the protection of Bonaparte.'

"In 1812, at a Federal Convention held in Brentwood, Mr. Webster reported Resolutions justifying the public enemy, and condemning his own Government.

"While in Congress, he opposed the War at every step. Among volumes of speeches, denouncing the war and the administration, he said:

"'Utterly astonished at the declaration of war, I have been surprised at nothing since. I saw how it would be prosecuted, when I saw how it was begun. There is an unchangeable relation between rash councils and feeble execution.'

"'They (the Federalists) know the limit of Constitutional opposition. Up to that limit they will walk, and walk fearlessly.'

"He thus exulted at a defeat of our arms and the murderous inroads of the savages:

"'This is not the entertainment to which we were invited. We are told that these disappointments are owing to the opposition which the war encounters.—This is no new strain. It is the constant tune of every weak or wicked Administration!'

"Let the recorded votes of Mr. Webster in Congress show where he was and ever has been.

"July 1, 1813, Daniel Webster voted against a bill for assessing and collecting taxes to sustain the war; July 9th, against a bill for duties on refined sugars and sales at auction.

"January 7, 1814, he voted against a bill to fill the ranks of the army; January 10, against a bill to detect and punish traitors and spies; January 22, against a bill to enlist troops during the war, in a minority of seven; January 25, against enforcing the non-importation laws; February 8, against raising five regiments; March 29, against calling out the militia to execute the laws and repel invasion; December 1, against providing revenue to maintain the public credit; December 10, against calling on the State for their quotas of militia to defend the frontiers; on the 19th, against a bill to provide for the expenses of the war, and against a bill to provide for rebuilding the capitol and public offices which had been burnt by the enemy!

"In the same spirit in 1830, when we were threatened with a French war, and it was proposed to place money in the hands of Andrew Jackson to defend the country, Daniel Webster exclaimed in the United States Senate, 'I would not vote for the bill if the enemy were battering down the walls of the Capitol.'

"A very natural sentiment from the man who voted against rebuilding the Capitol after the enemy had burnt it down.

"So much for the army. What did Mr. Webster do for the navy? He now pretends that was his favorite in the war, and the Federalists lately gave him a cane made from the wood of Perry's flag ship. What did he do for the navy?

"The 7th of January, 1814, Mr. Webster voted *against* an appropriation of one million for defraying the expenses of the navy! This was less than four months after the victory of Perry on the Lakes, so that had the country depended on Daniel Webster, the gallant Perry's flag ship could not have been kept afloat.

Scarcity of money.—Perhaps there never has been a time when money was more scarce in North Carolina than at the present, and that man must be blind and prejudiced indeed who cannot see the cause of it. Our Legislatures have imprudently permitted the Banks to grow up and overshadow the whole land, until they hold the power to supply and regulate the currency at their pleasure;—as it suits their purposes either of speculation or political design, they have but to will it, and money is plenty or scarce. What is the case now? These Banks, from the Canada line to the Texian frontier, have taken the field against the Administration, because the Administration has desired to bring them under proper restrictions. To this they object, and for political purposes are now making *money scarce* by calling in their circulation, and refusing to pay their just debts; they will continue to do this until the Presidential election is over, and then no matter who is elected, there will be a change of policy, and times will become more easy and better. They cannot if they would, keep up the pressure any longer than this Fall, and they dare not if they could do it. The salvation, the very existence of the whole Banking system depends on a change for the better. The continuance of their present policy but one year longer would seal their doom; the people may be deceived for a time, but they are not yet ready to become slaves. We therefore confidently say, look ahead for better times. No matter who is elected President—times must and will change for the better.

☞ So far as we can ascertain, the majority of office holders in this country are Federal Whigs. This being so,—what becomes of the argument of their party that the Sub-Treasury is intended for the benefit of the office holders alone? If it was so should we find these Whig gentlemen opposing it? Or is any body fool enough to suppose that *they* would be so patriotic, as to go *en masse* against *their interest?*. Bah!

☞ "At a late Democratic meeting in Ohio, *there were sixteen Vice Presidents, all of whom served under Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs, except one who was with Croghan at the victorious defence of Fort Stephenson.*"

The above we find in an exchange paper, it tells for the military fame of "Old Tip." The soldiers of GENERAL Harrison seem to know him—it is probable they *know* him *too well* for the purposes of Whiggery.

GEN. M'DUFFIE'S LETTER.

In our paper of to day may be found a letter of Gen. McDuffie, which should be attentively considered by every candid man in the South. It is written with his usual ability, and exposes Harrison Whiggism in its true light. We are indebted to the "Whigs" for this able letter. As soon as Gen. McDuffie came out, as every freeman has a right to do, and expressed his opinions on the politics of the day, the whole pack of Federal office seekers, and bank hirelings from Maine to Louisiana raised the howl. They have assailed him with the most unsparing and bitter denunciation, as they uniformly do every man who dares to oppose their insolent dictation. But they "waked up the wrong passenger" in expecting to overawe and silence Gen. McDuffie. He despises alike their contemptible humbuggery and vulgar abuse.

If the South will not hear the warning voice of such men as Gen. McDuffie, and other distinguished Statesmen whom she has known in perilous times to be honest and true hearted to her best interests, she is indeed given over to strong delusion.

"WHO ARE THE OFFICE HOLDERS?"

Is asked by the Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus, and most conclusively answered in a statement made from strict examination:

"We have been enabled, says that paper, to give a correct statement of the number of Federal Whig Postmasters in East Tennessee, and also the number of Democrats. The result is 110 Federal Whigs against 81 Democrats, yet notwithstanding they have a majority of 29, they still cry out from Bell and Foster down to the lowest scamp in their ranks, that the Postmasters are "all enlisted on the Democratic side fighting to retain the spoils." Now the fact is, a large majority of the office holders are on the Federal side, actively engaged in politics—real partizans."

Exactly so. This is well known to be the case all over the country. The Federal party hold a majority of the offices, but their cormorant appetites are unsatisfied with no less than all, hence their eternal cry against the Administration, their unceasing clamor against office holders, while they themselves have the majority in that class, and are by far the most active and violent politicians of the country. Without entering into a particular count, we venture the assertion, that a very large majority of the Postmasters, in Western North Carolina at present, are Federal Whigs;—some of them, to our certain knowledge, the most furious opponents of the Administration, anywhere to be found.

Add these things to the well known fact that a majority of the office holders in Washington are Whigs, and what does it show? Why, clearly, that the Federal charge of the "office holders" being enlisted in the cause of the Administration, is false, wholly, and entirely false; but on the other hand, a large majority is enlisted under a different flag, and are doing their utmost to turn Van Buren out, that their hungry partizans may be rewarded with some of the "spoils." Such are the men that exclaim against the corruption of the Administration, but still continue to *hold office* under it! Verily, they are highminded Whigs!

If Mr. Bell's Gag law had passed Congress, these Federal office holders would have had occasion to cry out, "save us from our friends."

Illinois.—The official returns from this State give the Democratic majority in the late elections. It is *one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three*, showing a large and unexpected increase since the last vote. This is the first sound from the mighty West; when Missouri and Ohio speak, let the Whigdoms prepare "to hear thunder."

☞ A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION has lately been held in *Massachusetts*. It was very numerously attended, "surpassing all expectation, in enthusiasm and numbers," says the Boston Post. An Electoral Ticket was agreed upon with entire unanimity.

☞ It is stated that the Whigs of Massachusetts when they heard the election news from Maine, and the probable success of *Kent*, the Federal Whig candidate, illuminated their "log cabins" with "BLUE LIGHTS."

Who will deny that "they are where they always have been, and always mean to be."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. FISHER: You will confer a favor on a subscriber to your paper, by inserting the following remarks.

The writer of this has seen the proceedings of a meeting held at Mr. Smith Powell's, in Burke county, by the citizens of Wilkes and Burke, recommending the erection of a new County off of the above named Counties. With the object of that meeting I entirely concur: and the object of this communication will be, to assign some reasons for that concurrence.

It is quite probable that the Legislature at its ensuing meeting, will be petitioned for other Counties besides the one alluded to above. I trust the members, without distinction of party, will not suffer themselves to be prejudiced, in advance of facts, for or against the prayer of the petitioners. It is intended to petition the Legislature to grant a new County off of Wilkes and Burke, starting at the Lovelady Ford on the Catawba River, running to Mrs. Copening's Bridge on Lower Creek, then to the mouth of Wilson's Creek, with a leading ridge to the Blue Ridge, along the Blue Ridge to the ridge between Buffalo and Elk Creeks, with said ridge to the mouth of Elk Creek, running to the Burke line on Cook's Knob, with the Burke line to the Iredell line, with the Burke and Iredell line to Catawba River, up said River to the beginning. Any one acquainted with the geography of Wilkes and Burke, will at once see the advantage and convenience the establishment of a new County will afford the people living within the bounds designated. No candid man can deny the fact, that those persons living in the Western part of Wilkes, have, since the erection of this county, suffered, and submitted to the greatest hardship in having to go so far to attend court. At least three hundred persons that will be embraced in the new County, if it is obtained, have, ever since Wilkes has been a County, had to toil over a broken, hilly road, and rapid streams, from 30 to 40 miles to Wilkesborough, the seat of justice,—and that, too, at the most busy seasons of the year; and if they have but a few hours' business, they must needs be from their families and farms three days. Such, also, is the case with a larger number of the citizens of the north-eastern section of Burke. Therefore, we the People do earnestly petition the Legislature to ameliorate our condition, by establishing a new County for our common convenience and interest. Many reasons, Mr. Editor, might with justice and propriety be urged in our favor. I hope, however, the Legislature will not require a more convincing one than was rendered to the King of France on a certain occasion by one of his loyal subjects. It happened that his majesty, in the course of a tour over his dominions, visited a small village, where he saw the inhabitants, with the mayor at their head, drawn up to receive him; his honor the mayor opened his speech to the King, by an apology why they did not fire a salute in honor of his visit. He had, he said, seventeen reasons why they did not—the first was, that there was not, and never had been, a piece of capon within twenty miles of the

DEMOCRATIC
Electoral [illegible] Tickets!!

☞ WE will furnish to our friends in any part of the State, any number of Democratic Electoral Tickets, charging for them merely the cost of paper and the labor of printing. Orders should be sent immediately.

Carolinian Office, Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1840.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS,
AND
Gymnastic Arena Company,
Under the immediate direction of
Fogg & Stickney, Proprietors.
Will be exhibited in Salisbury, on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of October.

THE MANAGERS of the Philadelphia Amphitheatre, have the pleasure of announcing to the public that their splendid Equestrian Company will perform as above.

The Proprietors have also the honor to make the public acquainted with the fact, that their Company comprises a combination of talent and brilliant appointments that have never before concentrated, either here or elsewhere, and that will probably never be presented again by any Company that may succeed it. The Proprietors of the Philadelphia Amphitheatre have been induced to embark upon this expensive expedition chiefly with the view of removing from this noble, classic, and time-honored amusement, the obloquy which, of late years, has been cast upon it by exhibitions offensive both to taste and morality, and to restore the Olympian Games of antiquity in all their primitive purity and simplicity.

In the varied feats exhibited in this Arena, will be witnessed the wonderful power and resources with which the God of Nature has endowed his creatures for their protection—exhibitions, which, (when properly conducted) while they command our admiration by the graceful and elegant flexibility of the human frame, brought into action by these manly, healthful and athletic exercises, give to the beholder that confidence of his supremacy over all other animal creation so necessary for his security and happiness.

SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES.

This department of the establishment has never been approached by any similar exhibition in the world, as regards numbers, symmetry of form, beauty of appearance, fleet travelling, and astonishing performances. The flattering notices that were bestowed upon this splendid STUD OF HORSES by all who have witnessed their movements, as well as the high encomiums lavished upon them by the leading papers of Philadelphia, will of themselves sustain the managers in the assertion above made.

A Splendid Band,

composed of the first Musicians in the country, in the skillful performance of various instruments, will enliven the entertainments constantly, by a selection of the newest and most popular Airs, Marches and Waltzes.

Performance to commence at 1½ o'clock in the Afternoon, and at 7½ o'clock at Night.

PRICE OF ADMITTANCE—Boxes 50 cents, Children under 12 years of age half price. Servants 25 cents.

Seats will be erected on the most substantial plan, and proper officers will be in attendance to keep good order and decorum.

October 2, 1840. 1w

MRS. HOWARD [illegible] Nursery, that she INFORMS the Gentlemen Summer Coats for [illegible] will make Pants, Vests work at. She has been [illegible] half the price [illegible] for several years, and will warrant them, [illegible] as to be as neat and durable as any garment [illegible] Pants and Sleeves will also be [illegible] [illegible] 1840.—3w

Poetical Department.

"LIKE GOLDEN FRUITS AT SUNSET STRUNG."

THE PARTING OF SUMMER.

[BY MRS. HOWARD.

Then't hanging hoves thy runes,
Glad Summer, fare thee well!
Then't singing thy last melodies,
In every wood and dell.

But in the golden sunset
Of thy last lingering day,
Oh! tell me, o'er this cheerless earth
How hast thou passed away?

Brightly, sweet Summer, brightly
Thine hours have floated by,
To the joyous birds of the woodland bough,
The rangers of the sky.

And brightly in the forests
To the wild deer bounding free,
And brightly midst the garden flowers,
To the happy, murmuring bee.

But how to human bosoms,
With all their hopes and fears;
And thoughts that make them eagle wings
To pierce the unborn years!

Sweet Summer! to the captive
Thou hast flown in burning dreams
Of the woods, with all their hopes and leaves,
And the blue, rejoicing streams.

To the wasted and the weary,
On the bed of sickness bound,
In sweet, delicious fantasies,
That changed with every sound.

To the sailor on the billows,
In longings wild and vain
For the gushing founts and breezy hills,
And the homes of earth again.

And unto me, glad Summer!
How hast thou flown to me!
My cheerless footsteps nought have kept
From thy haunts of song and glee.

Thou hast flown in wayward visions;
In memories of the dead;
In shadows, from a troubled heart
O'er a sunny pathway shed;

In brief and sudden strivings
To fling a weight aside;
'Midst these thy melodies have ceased,
And all thy roses died!

But oh! thou gentle Summer!
If I greet thy flowers once more,
Bring me again thy buoyancy,
Wherewith my soul shall soar!

Give me to hail thy sunshine
With song and spirit free;
Or in a purer land than this
May our next meeting be!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE BELGIAN GIANT.

Mons. J. A. J. Bibin is very appropriately announced to the public to be a giant. His magnificent organization gives us some conception of the stature, carriage, and prodigious muscular power of the renowned champion of the Philistine army, of a remote antiquity. Goliah exceeded eleven *feet nine inches* in height. Mons. Bibin measures seven feet nine inches. This is being pretty tall, however, when it is recollected that some physiologists maintain that the race is growing shorter.—Mr. Porter, the Kentucky giant—the Irish soldier who was here a few months ago—O'Brien, the celebrated giant who travelled through Europe about the year 1810, and one of the monsters raised by a corrupt soldiery to the throne of imperial Rome, were all of them superior in altitude to the extraordinary man who is the subject of these remarks. But they were not throughout symmetrically formed. Mons. B., on the other hand, is admirably developed; there is just enough of every thing, fitted to the right place, over the whole extent of his mighty frame-work. We do not know whether their facial expression was mild, dignified, severe, or ugly; but in regard to the representative from Belgium, all who have seen him will concur in saying that he has an excellent countenance, as well as a majestic person.

Independently of a brazen helmet, greaves upon the legs, and a brass plate between the shoulders, the hero of Gath wore a coat of mail to protect his body, that weighed one hundred and eighty-nine pounds. When we called on Mons. B., he wore a frock coat that contained four yards and a half of broadcloth. The Philistine carried a spear like a weaver's beam, that had an iron knob at one extremity which weighed twenty-two pounds and three quarters. Mons. B. raised Mr. Jane, of the Circus, who weighs two hundred and ten pounds, and is six feet four inches tall, from the floor with one hand, turned him somerset, and then quietly deposited him again on his feet. He assures us himself that he could lift from the ground eight hundred pounds with his hands, and could straighten his back, when stooping, under a weight of two tons!

He was born at Spa, in Belgium, Dec. 10, 1807. At birth he has been informed that he weighed *twenty-six pounds*, and measured twenty-five inches in length. He at present weighs three hundred and twenty pounds. At twelve years of age he measured five feet ten inches; and at fourteen he was over six feet. Puberty commenced at thirteen. Around the calf of the leg the girth is 22 inches; the thigh 28; and the chest 50. By profession he is an architect, but seems not to have been very laboriously devoted to business. With regard to phrenological indications, the head will probably be pronounced, by those who understand the details of the science, to be a well balanced one. We know nothing of his education, further than that he discourses agreeably in French, and tolerably in English, considering that it is only about five months since he arrived in the United States. He is married, but has no children. Temperance in eating and drinking seem to have been habitual. Notwithstanding his immense size, his parents, although tall, stout people, are far from being giants, and by the side of their Herculean son look like children. Taken, therefore, all in all, Mons. Bibin is one of the greatest curiosities of the age, alike the astonishment of the ignorant and the wise.

The Israelites.—Large public meetings have been holden in Savannah, in this City, and in other towns, to express interest in regard to the persecution of the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes. They have adopted proper measures to aid in protecting their brethren in future. Our Government has directed the American Consul at Damascus to use all proper measures to show that the people of this country discountenances religious persecutions.

Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

A New [illegible] discovered a new [illegible] Mr. Gumdiddition, I have a little." "Well, I [illegible] suppose you try It hasn't got a very bad [illegible] of it.—(drinks.) mory serves me right, it is [illegible] and my mo- I recollect drinking some of the [illegible] well water. a lad."

BRIEF DISCOURSE.

Text.—"There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof," &c.

We hope it will not be deemed sacrilegious to quote here this sublime precaution from Oracles of divine Truth, as a text to discourse from in the manner which follows, although in aid of subjects of somewhat a similar nature, appertaining however to mortality.

It may seem right to a man—to neglect paying his debts for the sake of lending or speculating upon his money, but the end thereof is—a bad paymaster.

It may seem right to a man—to live beyond his income, but the end thereof is—wretchedness and poverty.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt to live upon the fashion of the times, but the end thereof is—disgusting to all sensible folks, and ruinous to health, reputation and property.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt to obtain a livelihood without industry and economy, but the end thereof is—hunger and rags.

It may seem right to a man—to keep constantly borrowing of his neighbors, and never willing to lend, but the end thereof is—very cross neighbors.

It may seem right to a man—to be always trumpeting his own fame, but the end thereof is—his fame don't extend very far.

It may seem right to a man—to trouble himself very much about his neighbor's business, but the end thereof is—great negligence of his own.

It may seem right to a man—to be constantly slandering his neighbors, but the end thereof is—nobody believes any thing he says.

It may seem right to a man—to indulge his children in every thing, but the end thereof is—his children will indulge themselves in dishonoring him.

It may seem right to a man—to put off every thing which ought to be done to-day until to morrow, but the end thereof is—such things are not done at all.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt pleasing every body, but the end thereof is—he pleases nobody.

It may seem right to a man—to excel his neighbors in extravagance and luxury, but the end thereof is—he excels them in folly.

It may seem right to a man—to take no newspapers, but the end thereof is—that man and his family are totally ignorant of the ordinary occurrences of the day.

It may seem right to a man—to obtain his news by borrowing and stealing of his neighbors, but the end thereof is—annoyance to his neighbors and fraud upon the printer.

It may seem right to a man—to pay every body before he pays the PRINTER and the MINISTER, but the end thereof is—he pays the most needy last, if he pays them at all.

It may seem right to a man—to worship the creature more than the Creator, but the end thereof is—an idolator.

It may seem right to a man—to be incessantly occupied in hoarding up the treasures of this world, but the end thereof is—he has none in the world to come.

It may seem right to us—to further extend this discourse, at the expense of the patience of the reader, but the end thereof is—here.

The Fortunate Brothers.—"An extraordinary rencontre, worthy," says the *Journal de l'Arrondissement du Havre*, which relates it, "of figuring in the Arabian Nights Tales, has just occurred at an hotel in Havre. Amongst the travellers who had arrived on the same day, and who were dining at the *table de'hote*, were three who were relating to each other their adventures. One had arrived, after an absence of twenty years, from the United States, where he had been to improve his fortune, and had succeeded. Another, who left France at the same time, had gone to Egypt and entered into the military service of the Pacha, who had rewarded him with fortune and honors; and the third had been for twenty years attached to various voyages of discovery as an artist, and now returned with a competence and a pension from the State. These three persons are brothers, and were born at Rouen in the same house. At the death of their parents they set out on the same day, and, by a singular coincidence, they returned on the same day after an absence of twenty years, during which they had never heard of each other!"

Infallibility.—Notwithstanding all that has been said, there are a few infallible men in this world—in their own opinions. They are the men who are always preaching—"do unto others as you would have others do unto you"—and yet if circumstances prevent your fulfilling an obligation to them, those are so frequent and harsh in their reproof.—They talk loudly and constantly of charity and benevolence, then turn round and grasp you by the throat, saying, "pay me what thou owest!"—With the petition still moist on their lips—"forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors"—they track you with the untiring ferocity of the bloodhound, sucking your very heart's blood. They are very generous—very—none are more so, with their advice. They sigh and look solemn at the misfortunes of others, yet fail not to slip in a word reflecting on the honesty of the unfortunate.—Good Samaritan like, they ever stand ready to pour oil upon your wounds, but it is the oil of vitriol.

Save me from my Friends.—A late Havre paper gives the following account of a dangerous experiment, which had nearly verified the ancient adage of the two stools:

"The owner of a fine Newfoundland dog, walking the other day on the South jetty with a friend, was boasting of the qualities of the animal, and the certainty of his saving a man from drowning, which his companion questioned. When they had reached that part of the jetty which is unprotected by any parapet, the master of the dog pushed his incredulous friend into the outer basin, where the water was deep though calm. The dog justified the praises of his master, and instantly plunged after the fallen man, seized him by the coat, and was bringing him safe to shore, when another dog of the same species, which happened to be on the North jetty, saw what was going on, and determined to have his share in the salvage. He plunged in, seized another portion of the drowning man's coat; but as the respective master's of the two dogs were at opposite points, they pulled in opposite directions, till two portions of the coat were torn off, and carried by the dogs to their owners, leaving the real object of their endeavors to his fate. This would have been inevitable had not his kind friend, who fortunately was a good swimmer, plunged in and brought him safe to the quay."

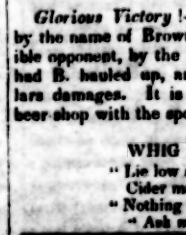
Power of the Press.—Within two months, the press commenced saying that "winkers or blinkers were positively injurious to horses." Now, in almost all our large cities they are not worn on horses at all. Horses should be grateful to the scribes.

Cannibals in Texas.—A late number of the Austin Gazette says: "A few days ago a Comanche was killed on the Brushy by some Tonkahua Indians—his hands and arms, and the thick part of his thighs were cut off and carried home as a feast to their women and children. The Tonkahuas made no secret of their partiality for human flesh, and state that all the native Indians in Texas eat their enemies when they can catch them."

Civilization.—Cramped feet; narrow shoulders; vapors; weak nerves; foul breath; gout; rheumatism; intemperance; slander; inhospitality; avarice; oppression; aping fashionables; pride and nonsense.

Glorious Victory!—An impertinent politician, by the name of Brown, lately kicked an incorruptible opponent, by the name of Smith. The latter had B. hauled up, and recovered thirty-five dollars damages. It is said that Smith will open a beer shop with the spoils immediately.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.
"Lie low and play sly,"
Cider makes you witty;
"Nothing for the public eye,"
"Ask my Committee."



CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invited to call and make settlement immediately.

WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement. W. D. C.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840. F

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 26th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is *George*, and that he belongs to Starke Perry, of Lancaster Dis., S. C. He says he is 35 years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, head somewhat bald, heavy under-lip, and had on when committed, a casinet coat and pantaloons and a round-crowned wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

WILSON WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., July 3, 1840. F

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him*, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorised by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters *written by themselves*, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually received*.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840. F

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders*.

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

Valuable Land FOR Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flush branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.——☞ Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—varying according to size.

☞ They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South o Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, *free of Storage*, for commission of 2½ per cent., where the articles are without limits;—when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making *liberal cash advances* for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

Groceries,

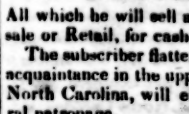
With a mixed Stock of other Goods,

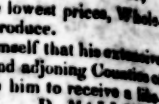
All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage. D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 3m

A CARD.





THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early next August. The SWAN, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The ANSON, Capt. Lubbuck, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce, and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for wharfage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Mowry, Jr., for Charleston.

J. EDI GREGG, President.

Cheraw, July, 1840. 8w.

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other purifying cathartics only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected mucous behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and bottled on the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator on the Estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, and in pursuance of his authority, will expose to public sale, on the 13th of October, 1840, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

Two Horses, Thirty-six head of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of Corn and Wheat, and other articles.

LEVI COWAN,
Special Adm'r. of Jos. Cowan, dec'd.

Rowan County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 2t.